

## THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

Published every week-day afternoon.  
Subscriptions: One year, \$3.00; one month, 25 cents; single copy, 1 cent.

Entered at the post office at Barre as second-class matter.

Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending last Saturday was

5,950

copies, the largest circulation of any daily paper in Vermont outside of Burlington.

A real show once more in Barre was a novelty.

After throwing his hat into the ring, Col. Roosevelt is strangely reticent.

The Boston &amp; Maine continues to play possum while the Grand Trunk is out for favors.

The loyalty of President Taft's cabinet officers is no more than he could expect. They would be rankly disloyal if they turned against him, that is, the Republicans of the cabinet.

The "Connecticut and Wells River Valley Board of Trade" is sufficiently inclusive to mean something for that section of the state centering about the village of Wells River; and we hope it will mean something—the development of a fine section of Vermont, for instance.

If the attitude of Oklahoma Democrats is typical of the sentiment of Democrats throughout the country, there is likely to be a very interesting session at Baltimore; but Oklahoma is such a new state that perhaps it cannot be taken as typical, either as to Republican or Democratic politics.

While a gathering of two hundred farmers is not large for a state which has so many agricultural operations as Vermont has, that number is sufficiently large to wield quite a powerful influence as the farmers return to their homes from the "farmers' week" meetings just held in Burlington. That they ought to do good, each in his particular section of the state, one would be led to expect, judging by the excellence of the ideas disseminated by the various speakers at the week's conferences. It is taken for granted, too, that the persons who journeyed to Burlington with a serious purpose to acquire knowledge which can be used for their advantage. Therefore, the state's agricultural interests are likely to gain by the holding of the conferences.

By the unfortunate loss of one of its two senators through failure to keep step with some sections of the state in population, Orange county is likely to develop a "mountain ruler" in the selection of the single senator, as it has been the custom for each side of the county to send a man to the upper branch of the legislature. It is doubly unfortunate, because Orange county fell outside the two-senator regime by merely fourteen votes, as the Randolph Herald points out. But already the county talk is getting interesting about this single senatorship. The above-mentioned contemporary is the first, we believe, to express a preference; and it has come out for Hale K. Darling of Chelsea, who is one of the best known men in the county, as well as the state. Others may have been mentioned for the position, but we do not recall that there has been any; which makes his possible election seem as easy as The Herald and News asserts it is likely to be. In the event of Mr. Darling's election, the county may be assured of having a man of much mental capacity to represent it.

## AN EXPERT OPINION ON TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION.

When the Vermont sanatorium for tuberculosis patients was first projected and locations were being sought, there was some opposition in various sections because of the belief that the institution would be inimical to the public health of that section, the opposition being based on the assumption that tuberculosis is communicable. Bearing on that idea and also contributing considerably to the general fund of information concerning the disease is the following extract from "Journal of the American Medical Association":

"Among the public the idea is occasionally found that cities or communities frequented by tuberculous persons present conditions favorable for the infection of the well. While it was difficult to secure conclusive evidence to prove the error of this assumption referred to, yet a study of the question would indicate that casual contact and house infection were of relatively slight importance, and that if the presence of a large number of 'open cases' were a factor of great importance in spreading tuberculosis, there should be some correlation between the death-rate of imported and acquired cases in the various communities. None of the states except Arizona, classifies separately the deaths from imported cases and those from locally acquired tuberculosis. It is found that in Denver, which also makes this distinction in classifying these deaths, the death-rate from locally acquired tuberculosis, while it fluctuates somewhat, is low and is certainly not increasing. California also classifies these deaths according to length of residence and while the line cannot be distinctly drawn between imported and locally acquired cases, yet the conclusion is that the death-rate from tuberculosis is no higher in southern California, which receives most of the imported cases, than it is in the central and northern portions of the state. The



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abundance of sunshine, which quickly destroys the germ, and the possibility of outdoor life in most of these communities together with the supervision exercised by physicians over this class of patients and the instruction given them as to the spread of infection and adoption of correct hygienic measures, make these communities as safe for the general public as the communities less favored by climate.

In conclusion The Journal says that tuberculosis is notoriously a disease dependent on poverty, malnutrition, dust, bad air and bad housing, these conditions in the closely populated industrial centers with less supervision over the cases really afford much greater opportunity for the spread of this infection than the presence of many open, but supervised, cases, as in the health resort communities.

## CURRENT COMMENT

## More Truth About Vermont.

The Age welcomes Maxwell Everts of Windsor to the agitated ranks of mistaken readers of Mr. Rossiter's historical and statistical study of the progress of Vermont. The appearance of Mr. Everts—lawyer, farmer, mainstay and mainpring of the state fair—is only one more bit of evidence that Mr. Rossiter's compilation of census figures and his conclusions have done more to stir up the state as to what it hadn't been doing and what it should do at once, for its salvation, than any other business production in half a century.

Mr. Everts belongs to the "influential and able element in the state" whom Mr. Rossiter calls upon to "address themselves with unity, energy, money, and enthusiasm" to the task of encouraging native Americans to settle in the more fertile areas, to seek outlets for their products, develop resources and start new industries. It is reasonable to suppose, he says, that the state "would promptly respond in population and prosperity in proportion to the effort."

It is well for the state, then, that Mr. Everts has run across a copy of Mr. Rossiter's paper, has perused it interestingly, and has written a piece about it, which appears in the current number of The Vermonter. Like other busy critics, however, he has chosen to serve his state by assuming an antagonism on the part of Mr. Rossiter—an unjust assumption which has upset others who have fallen foul of Mr. Rossiter's figures under the delusion that they were championing Vermont.

Mr. Everts has made use of certain returns of the census of 1910 which were not available when the Rossiter article was prepared. The agricultural returns make, says Mr. Everts, "a magnificent showing," which is well and good, and no one doubtless would be more pleased to offer congratulations to Vermont and to Mr. Everts than Mr. Rossiter himself. As a review, however, of conditions in Vermont for half a century up to 1910, the Rossiter article was complete, and its conclusions unbiased. It is a fevered brain that imparts to him the slightest animosity toward Vermont and her people. No better stronger tribute to the manhood of the state has been written; a stumper or loser is louder but less sincere.

Mr. Rossiter says:

"While it is true that the population returns for Vermont offer to the student perhaps the gloomiest statistical picture to be found at the present time in the United States, the state is still very far from material or population catastrophe, and unquestionably still possesses in her own people the remedy for many ills."

The Age has maintained and will say again that it is the people of Vermont who have been responsible for the condition of things—who have kept Vermont at a standstill for so many years.

Again Mr. Rossiter says: "The number of present-day Vermonters possessing in full measure the fine traits of the fathers, is much greater than the number of those who shaped the early destinies of the state."

Will Mr. Everts stand up and be counted?

Is there anything "defamatory" in these paragraphs? Rather, isn't there much hope and confidence in the future of the state? The latest census figures exhibited by Mr. Everts show the increase of manufacturing interests and the return of Vermont to her own as an agricultural state.

Mr. Everts is doing a good deal for the state; but it might not have occurred to him to rise up and shout except for Mr. Rossiter's inspiration. Honors are about even—Woodstock Spirit of the Age.

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## SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES

Times and Places of Worship and Subjects of Sermons.

Swedish Mission at Foresters' hall—Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Preaching service at 7 p. m. All welcome.

Berlin Congregational Church—Rev. Frank Blomfield, pastor. Morning service at 10:45. Sunday school at noon.

Pentecostal Church—Prayer at 10 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at noon. Prayer and praise at 7 p. m.

Baptist Church—Rev. George H. Holt, pastor. Subject of the morning address, "The Christian Imperative"; evening topic, "God Only." Other services as usual.

St. Monica's Church—Children's mass at 9 o'clock; celebrant, Rev. P. M. Kenna. Parish mass at 10:30 o'clock. Catechism at 3 p. m. Rosary and benediction at 4 p. m. Baptisms at 4 p. m.

St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church—W. J. M. Beattie, rector. Evening prayer and sermon at 3 o'clock. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Service Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, followed by choir rehearsal.

East Barre Congregational Church—Rev. James Ramage, pastor. Preaching service Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; topic, "Manliness." Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Christian Endeavor service at 7 p. m.

Universalist Church—Rev. Joseph Jordan (colored), who is at the head of the Suffolk Normal Training school, a Universalist institution for colored people, will speak at the morning service. Other services as usual.

Christian Science Church—Service at 10:45 a. m.; subject, "Mind," golden text, Rom. 11:33. Wednesday evening meeting at 7:30 o'clock. To these services all are welcome. The reading room is open Tuesday and Friday from 2 to 4 p. m. 7 Summer street.

Salvation Army Service—Sunday school at 1:30; Sunday afternoon meeting, 2:30; Sunday evening, 7:30. Monday, 8 o'clock; Tuesday, 8 o'clock; Wednesday, 8 o'clock; Saturday, 8 o'clock; free and easy, 8; Saturday, Band of Love for children at 2:30. Everybody welcome to these meetings.

Italian Mission, on Brook street, near Main—Rev. G. B. Castellini, pastor. Sunday school at 2:45 p. m. Services at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Gymnasium for boys on Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Gymnasium for girls on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Sewing class on Saturday at 3:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Church of the Good Shepherd—W. J. M. Beattie, rector. Holy communion at 8 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11:50. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 o'clock. Rev. D. L. Sanford of Hardwick will be the special preacher this week Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock and Friday evening at 7:30.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. Duncan Salmon, pastor. Subject of morning address, "Called and Endued." Sunday school, 12 m., with lesson on "The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus." 7 p. m. subject of address, "An Old Man's Battle with the Giant." Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.; topic, "The Welcome Guest." Rev. 3:20.

Baptist Church of Westerville—Robert L. Caster, pastor. Morning service at 10:30; subject, "Grace." Bible school at 11:30. Junior meeting at 3 p. m.—a missionary meeting. Seniors at 7:20 p. m. Evening service at 7 o'clock; subject, "A Rich Man on the Run." Regular prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

North Barre M. E. Chapel—Mrs. Alice E. Curtis and Miss Theresa Lanyon, deaconesses, in charge. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening song service at 7 o'clock on Sunday. Girls' basket class, Monday evening at 6 o'clock. Girls' raffia class, Friday at 6 p. m. Girls' sewing class Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. The deaconesses are at home to their friends Friday afternoon of each week.

Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church—Edward O. Thayer, pastor. Morning worship at 10:30; talk to boys and girls on "A Pink String"; topic of sermon, "Why Join the Church." Bible school at 11:45; Epworth league at 6; leader, Miss Laura Sweet; topic, "The Courage of Faith." Methodist brotherhood service at 7; topic of pastor's address, "A Bigger and Better Barre." Singing by fledgling male chorus.

Congregational Church—J. W. Barnett, pastor. 10:30 a. m., worship and sermon; subject, "The Gospel to the Whole

## A CARD.

All persons using Dr. Lawyer's Liniment for colds on the lungs, pains, rheumatism, etc., with no relief, will do the manufacturer a kindness if they will return the bottle to the place purchased and demand their money. No "red tape" will be used whatever and their money will be returned as cheerfully as it was taken.

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Creation." 12 m., Sunday school; lesson, "The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus." Mark 1:9-13; Matt. 4:1-11; 3:45 p. m., Y. P. S. C. E.; topic, "The Home Missionary Whose Life Has Most Inspired Me." Acts 10:23-35. 7 p. m., worship and sermon; subject, "The Need and Power of Faith." Thursday, 7:30 p. m., meeting for prayer and conference; topic, "The Uses of Self-denial." The musical program for the day is: Organ, "Pastoral," Rheinberger; anthem, "The God of Abraham Praise," Shelley; offertory quartet, "The Day of Rest," Claribel-Saddis; organ, "Postlude," Lemaigne. Evening—Organ, "Prelude," Flagler; anthem, "As Now the Sun's Declining Rays," Stables; offertory quartet, "Evening Hymn," Rheinberger.

## JINGLES AND JESTS

Jersey Lightning.  
Ten little editors at the Wilson shrine;  
One had a Wall street taint, then there were nine.

Nine little editors boom their candidate;  
One was a friend of Smith, then there were eight.

Eight little editors, moving earth and heaven;  
One proved a luteocrat; then there were seven.

Seven little editors, turning Wilson tricks;  
One lived in Louisville; then there were six.

Six little editors, very much alive;  
One had a bank account; then there were five.

Five little editors, making quite a roar;  
One got a tip to quit; then there were four.

Four little editors, singing on the key;  
One was a "handicap"; then there were three.

Three little editors, Wilson through-and-through;  
One knew a Nugent man; then there were two.

Two little editors, helping him to run;  
One had a cloven foot; then there was one.

One little editor, having all the fun;  
He looked like Morgan; then there was none.

No little editors sound his bugle call;  
Who is left upon the field? Wilson; that's all.

## Weakness.

I never met a perfect man.  
(The Golden Age is yet far distant),  
I've yet to see the one that can,  
Try as he may, be quite content.  
Smith is well read, well dressed, polite,  
His taste a pace has always set us;  
Till we observed with grief last night,  
He sprinkled sugar on his lettuce.

Brown is an educated chap—  
Old Harvard was his alma mater;  
He doted on Ruskin, and can cap  
Quotations out of Walter Pater.  
He has a keen, discerning mind  
In style and rhetoric. But is it  
Not sad? He always says "those kind,"  
And thinks that Shelley is "exquisite!"

There's Doe, whose haughty spirit  
loathes  
The hand-me-downs that we're content  
with;  
He buys the most expensive clothes,  
Whose hues his socks are neatly blent  
with.

And yet, this stylish fellow, who's  
Well known as one of fashion's mar-  
tyrs,  
Though he affects low, Oxford shoes,  
Wears safety pins instead of garters!

One scorns to split infinitives,  
Who thinks "preventatives" good dic-  
tion.  
One roasts C. Dickens, but forgives—  
Nay, even likes—DeMorgan's fiction.  
And one we know who's nice and kind,  
But Oh! how such defections hurt  
us!

He shaves his neck around behind,  
And reads the sermons of Era Eiber-  
tus!

## VERMONT NEEDS STATE FORESTS.

One in Each County Recommended by Prof. Chapman.

At the meeting of the Vermont State Forestry association in Burlington this week, Prof. H. H. Chapman of the Yale forestry school advocated a state forest for every county of Vermont, and he spoke on the value of the state forests to the farmers. A summary of his address is here given:

The state of Vermont has recently obtained by purchase and by gift four tracts of land to be devoted to state forest reserves. The Vermont Forestry association urges that this policy be extended and land acquired for state forests in every county. Timber should be regarded as a crop of equal importance with farming crops, but it has

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the advantage of growing upon soil too poor for the production of agricultural crops. There is increasing danger that the true forest land of the state will be completely ruined in time by over-cutting and fires unless active steps are taken to encourage the owners of such land in growing timber upon it. Forest lands will produce annually from 50 to as high as 1,000 board feet per acre. The loss to any community resulting from a waste of such lands amounts to fully ten times the value of the stumpage from timber before it is cut, the difference being represented by the wages in logging and manufacturing the product. If the state is going to prevent this loss, it must take more than a passive interest. Land owners may be encouraged by practice forestry by good fire protection and a reform in the methods of taxing land; but it is still more important that the state establish forest experiment stations to demonstrate the proper methods of raising good timber crops. Such forest experiment stations will show the effect of proper thinning and care of half-grown forests, and the results to be obtained from planting.

Many eastern states are going into this movement extensively. Connecticut has three well-developed state forest experiment stations, and these have greatly stimulated forest planting in the vicinity. In one instance two brothers have acquired 3,500 acres of land which they are managing as a combined forest and fruit farm. They will employ labor the year around, using it for forest operations in the winter and early spring, then for caring for the fruit business the remainder of the year. The development of this co-operative farming, in which forestry plays an important part, is possible in all sections having poor or mountainous land as the best possible way to bring up land values and furnish steady employment in such communities.

Vermont needs such a state forest in each county, preferably of at least 3,000 acres in size. These forests should be located so as to be accessible to the largest possible number of people, for their

purpose is to show things that may be seen. Such an investment should be a profitable one to the state, for a well-managed forest will always more than pay expenses. The sooner the state undertakes this policy the better, and the sooner the results will be obtained.

## Trees as a Vermont Crop.

At the farmers' week in connection with the university of Vermont, State Forester A. E. Hawes spoke on "Forest Trees as a Vermont Crop," and his ideas were as follows:

The offer of assistance which the state forestry department makes to all wood land owners in the state is being accepted on an encouraging scale. The forester has more and more demands for advice regarding the management of woodlands and for marking the trees that should be cut in lumber operations. Advice of this kind benefits the farmer in that he can grow a crop of trees quicker than under ordinary conditions and that he can grow a greater crop of timber in the same length of time, and by getting in touch with the market conditions of the state, can generally secure better prices. Measurements made in various natural stands of white pine show that from 25,000 to 40,000 board feet per acre may be expected in 40 years. At present stumpage prices at from \$7 to \$10 per M, this means a net value of from \$175 to \$400 per acre, that is, one acre of such forest cut off each year would send a boy to college, one acre would buy one or two horses, five or six acres of such pine would build a barn, etc., but a plantation has a sale value before it is mature. In order to determine the value of young plantations it is necessary to discount at

a fixed rate of interest. A plantation which will be worth \$175 when it is 20 years old is worth \$66 when it is 20 years old, figuring at 5 per cent. compound interest. A plantation which will be worth \$400 when it is 40 years old will be worth \$92 when it is 10 years old at the same rate of interest; that is, a man could afford to buy a plantation 10 years old and pay \$92 for it and still get 5 per cent. compound interest on his money when it is 40 years. On the other hand, it is possible to raise a plantation up to 10 years old for something like \$20 per acre, so that the farmer who plants now is sure of good results, if he protects from fire. Forest planting is being adopted on a large scale in Vermont. Two hundred and thirty plantations have been made by farmers and lumbermen in the past three years, and already over 300,000 trees have been ordered for the spring of 1912.

The thinning of young growth is fully as important as planting. The forester's problem is often to make one tree grow where two grew before, instead of two where one grew before. In other words, trees as they come up naturally are often too crowded and need to have more opportunity for light, moisture and the mineral elements of the soil.

Big lumber companies like the International Paper Co. are beginning to realize that they can secure a second growth of valuable trees without going to the expense of planting, if they cut their lumber with regard to a future growth. The leaving of the necessary number of seed trees is very important in all lumbering operations, and the forestry department is giving a great deal of advice along this line to practical operators.

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